1. Growth Model -- What is it?

➔ the New Hampshire Growth Model measures student growth by taking account of where a student starts and uses NECAP results for all NH students in a given content area and grade to quantify each student's annual progress. The resulting measure is called a student growth percentile. Similar to height and weight percentiles used to describe the relative height and weight of an infant compared to other infants of the same sex and age (e.g. a child's weight is in the 80 percentile as compared to all other male, or female, children), a student growth percentile describes the relative growth a student made compared to other students with the same achievement history—their academic peers. Academic peers are not an actual set of students but are constructed using all the state's data.

➔simply put it's a model that evaluates the change in a student's achievement over at least two points in time compared to the student's "academic peers," (i.e., students with the same prior score history). The results are reported as a student growth percentile that describes the student's growth relative to his/her academic peers. Individual student results can be aggregated to any unit desired such as subgroup, classrooms, schools, and districts.

2. Growth Model – What are Potential Uses?

➔most importantly, the model should portray student growth in a way that is useful for fostering conversations about how to improve student learning and school effectiveness.

➔this model is used in the new Accountability for Adequacy System that was developed to meet a NH legislative requirement to identify if schools are providing students with an "opportunity for an adequate education." Performance indicators include the median student growth percentile (the middle score in the distribution of students) in reading and math in the grades where growth can be calculated.

➔ schools are **exploring** how they will use of the growth model at one factor in a comprehensive educator evaluation system.

3. Growth Analysis Tool – What does it Look Like?